

THE STATUS OF *ARENARIA STRICTA* IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

M. L. FERNALD.

AMONG the specimens which came to the New England Botanical Club in the transfer of the herbarium of the Middlesex Institute to the Club was a sheet of *Arenaria* with the label "*Arenaria Groenlandica* Spreng. Mt. Washington, Aug. 7, 1881. W. H. Manning." The sheet which, besides the complete label, bears the small penciled field-label of Mr. Manning, has upon it a single flowering branch which is unquestionably *A. stricta* Michx. Although *A. stricta* is very rarely met east of the calcareous regions of western New England and diligent search by many active botanists has failed to show other evidence of it upon Mt. Washington, the known occurrence in the White Mountain area of a few limited calcareous outcrops and the recent discovery there of local plants formerly unknown in the region made it advisable to give Mr. Manning's specimen due record in the seventh edition of Gray's Manual.

Recently, however, in looking over a package of specimens from outside New England which came from the collections of the Middlesex Institute, I have found a sheet which throws new light upon the matter. This sheet has Mr. W. H. Manning's field-label: "*Arenaria stricta*. Glens Falls, N. Y. June 22, 1881. W. H. M."; but the specimen beside which the label is glued is very characteristic *A. groenlandica*! It is quite evident, therefore, that the record of *A. stricta* from Mt. Washington arose through a transposition of labels; for *A. groenlandica* is one of the commonest plants of Mt. Washington, but in New York is known almost exclusively from the highest summits of the Adirondack, Catskill, and Shawangunk Mountains; and *A. stricta*, otherwise unrecorded from the White Mountains, is in New York common "particularly on the banks of rivers and lakes; northern and western counties."¹

Although *Arenaria stricta* is thus withdrawn from the list of Mt. Washington plants, there is a station for it at the southwestern edge of the White Mountain area which should be recorded. This colony on

¹ Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. 95 (1843).

“the summit of a hill, Holderness, N. H.” was discovered in July, 1891, by Dr. R. C. Manning, Jr., who brought plants to the late Sereno Watson. These specimens are now preserved in the Gray Herbarium and, so far as the writer is informed, represent the only known station for the species in New Hampshire.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NOTES ON NEW ENGLAND HEPATICAE,—VII.

ALEXANDER W. EVANS.

THE eight species discussed in the present paper include five distinct additions to the New England flora. The three remaining species have already been noted from New England, but their records have been either uncertain or incomplete. The North American species of *Cephaloziella*, two of which are mentioned below, are in need of further study, and it is probable that other members of this genus will eventually be detected in New England. It is difficult, however, to treat them fully at the present time because most of them occur also in Europe, and European writers still disagree about their limits and relationships.

1. METZGERIA FURCATA (L.) Dumort. Recueil d'Obs. sur les Jung. 26. 1835. *Jungermannia furcata* L. Sp. Plant. 1136. 1753. *Metzgeria glabra* Raddi, Mem. Soc. Ital. delle Sci. in Modena 18: 45. pl. 7, f. 1. 1818. On rocks and trees. Maine: Buckfield (*J. A. Allen*); Cumberland (*E. B. Chamberlain*). New Hampshire: Cornish (*Miss Haynes*); Jackson (*A. W. E.*). *Metzgeria furcata* was considered a common North American species until the publication of Lindberg's *Monographia Metzgeriae* in 1877.¹ The earlier writers accepted it in a broad sense and referred to it all the northern forms of the genus which were distinguished from *M. pubescens* by being destitute of cilia on the antical surface of the thallus. According to Lindberg the old *M. furcata*, as thus understood, was an aggregate and

¹ Acta Soc. Faun. Fl. Fenn. 1: 1-48. 2 pl. 1877.